

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAI DAH [2026-2027]
CLASS:XII [Computer Science]
LESSON :1,2[PYTHON REVISION TOUR]

1 `"ComputerScience"` is_____literals

Ans. String

2 `#` symbol can be used in naming an identifier (True/False)

Ans. False

3 Write any 3 data types available in Python

Ans. int, bool, string

4 `„Division by zero“` is an example of_____error.

Ans. Runtime Error

5 `range(0,8)` will return values in the range of_____to _____

Ans. 0 to 7

6 `randint(1,10)` will return values in the range of_____to _____

Ans. 1 to 10

8 **Output of :** `print("hello"*4 + "Done")`

Ans. **hellohellohellohelloDone**

9 **Output of :** `print(print("Why?"))`

Ans. **Why?**
None

Raj was working on application where he wanted to divide the two number (A and B) , he has written the expression as $C = A/B$, on execution he entered 30 and 7 and expected answer was 4 i.e. only integer part not in decimal, but the answer was 4.285 approx, help Raj to correct his expression and achieving the desired output.

Correct Expression : _____

Ans. $C = A//B$

Can you guess the output?

11 `C = -11%4`
 `print(C)`

Ans. 1

12 Write 2 advantages and disadvantages of Python programming language

Advantages

- 1) Easy to Use
- 2) Expressive Language

Ans.

Disadvantages

- 1) Slow because of interpreted
- 2) Not strong on type binding

13 Identify the valid and Invalid identifiers names:

Emp-Code, _bonus, While, SrNo., for, #count, Emp1, 123Go, Bond007

Ans. Valid: _bonus, While, Emp1, Bond007

Invalid : Emp-code, SrNo., for, #count, 123Go

Identify the type of literals for each:

- (i) 123
- (ii) „Hello“
- (iii) „Bye\nSee You“
- (iv) „A“
- (v) 345.55
- (vi) 10+4j
- (vii) 0x12

14

Ans.

- (i) Int
- (ii) String
- (iii) String
- (iv) String
- (v) Float
- (vi) Complex
- (vii) Int

What is the size of each string?

- (i) „Python“
- (ii) „Learning@\nCS“
- (iii) „\table“

15

Ans.

- (i) 6
- (ii) 12
- (iii) 5

Output of :

- (i) True + True =
- (ii) 100 + False =
- (iii) -1 + True =
- (iv) bool(-1 + True) =

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Ans.

- (i) 2
- (ii) 100
- (iii) 0
- (iv) False

Output of

- (i) 2 * 7 = _____
- (ii) 2 ** 7 = _____
- (iii) 2 ** 2 ** 3 = _____
- (iv) 17 % 20 = _____
- (v) not (20 > 6) or (19 > 7) and (20 == 20) = _____

17

Ans.

- (i) 14
- (ii) 128
- (iii) 256
- (iv) 17
- (v) True

Output of :

```
18      a,b,c = 20,40,60
        b+=10
        c+=b
        print(a,b,c)
```

Ans. **20 50 110**

19 Write a program to enter 2 number and find sum and product

```
Ans.    n1 = int(input('Enter num1 '))
        n2 = int(input('Enter num2 '))
        s = n1 + n2
        p = n1 * n2
        print('Sum=',s)
        print('Product =',p)
```

20 Write a program to enter temperature in Fahrenheit and convert it in Celsius

```
Ans.    f = int(input('Enter temperature (Fahrenheit) '))
        c = (f-32)*5/9
        print('Celcius =',c)
```

Write a program to enter any money and find out number of denominations can be used to make that money. For e.g. if the money entered is 2560

Then output should be

```
2000 = 1
500 = 1
200 = 0
21  100 =0
     50 =1
     20 = 0
     10 = 1
     5 = 0
     2 = 0
     1 = 0
```

Hint : use % and // operator (Without Loop / Recursion)

```
Ans.    amount = int(input('Enter Amount '))
        n2000 = amount//2000
        amount = amount % 2000
        n500 = amount//500
        amount = amount % 500
        n200 = amount//200
        amount = amount %200
        n100 = amount//100
        amount = amount %100
        n50 = amount//50
        amount = amount %50
        n20 = amount//20
        amount = amount %20
        n10 = amount // 10
        amount = amount %10
        n5 = amount // 5
        amount = amount % 5
        n2 = amount//2
        amount = amount % 2
```

```

n1 = amount//1
amount = amount % 1

print('2000=',n2000)
print('500=',n500)
print('200=',n200)
print('100=',n100)
print('50=',n50)
print('20=',n20)
print('10=',n10)
print('5=',n5)
print('2=',n2)
print('1=',n1)

```

Consider a list:

```
MyFamily = ["Father","Mother","Brother","Sister","Jacky"]
```

- 22
- write statement to print "Brother"
 - write statement to print all items of list in reverse order
 - write statement to check "Sister" is in MyFamily or not
 - write statement to update "Jacky" with "Tiger"
 - write statement remove "Jacky" from MyFamily and also print it
 - write statement to add "Tommy" in MyFamily at the end

Ans.

```

a) print(MyFamily[2])
b) print(MyFamily[::-1])
c) 'Sister' in MyFamily
d) MyFamily[len(MyFamily)-1]='Tiger'
   MyFamily[4]="Tiger"
e) MyFamily.pop()
f) MyFamily.append(,"Tommy")

```

OR

Consider a Tuple:

```
Record = (10,20,30,40)
```

- 23
- Raj wants to add new item 50 to tuple, and he has written expression as
 Record = Record + 50, but the statement is giving an error, Help Raj in writing correct expression.

Correct Expression : _____

Ans. **Record = Record + (50,)**

- 24 What is the difference between List and Tuple?

Ans. List is mutable type whereas Tuple is Immutable.

- 25 What is the difference between List and String?

Ans. List is mutable type whereas String is immutable. List can store elements of any type like-string, list, tuple, etc. whereas String can store element of character type only.

- 26 What is ordered and unordered collection? Give example of each

Ans. Ordered collection stores every elements at index position starts from zero like List, Tuples, string whereas unordered collection stores elements by assigning key to each value not by index like dictionary

- 27 Consider a Dictionary
 Employee = {„Empno“:1,“Name“:“Snehil“,“Salary“:80000}

Write statements:

- (i) to print employee name
- (ii) to update the salary from 80000 to 90000
- (iii) to get all the values only from the dictionary

```
Ans. (i) print(Employee['Name'])
      (ii) Employee['Salary']=90000
      (iii) print(Employee.values())
```

```
Num = 100
```

```
Isok = False
```

```
28 print(type(Num))    = _____
   print(type(Isok))  = _____
```

```
Ans. <class 'int'>
     <class 'bool'>
```

Name the Python Library module which need to be imported to invoke the following function:

- 29
- a) floor()
 - b) randrange()
 - c) randint()
 - d) sin()

```
Ans. a) math
      b) random
      c) random
      d) math
```

Rewrite the following code in python after removing all syntax error(s). Underline each correction done in the code.

```
30 30=To
    for K in range(0,To)
        IF k%4==0:
            print (K*4)
        Else:
            print (K+3)
```

```
Ans. To=30
      for K in range(0,To):
          if K%4==0:
              print(K*4)
          else:
              print(K+3)
```

Rewrite the following code in python after removing all syntax error(s). Underline each correction done in the code:

```
31 a=5
    work=true
    b=hello
    c=a+b
    FOR i in range(10)
        if i%7=0:
            continue
```

```
Ans. a=5
      work=True
      b='hello'
```

```
c = a + b
for i in range(10):
    if i%7==0:
        continue
```

Rewrite the following code in python after removing all syntax error(s). Underline each correction done in the code:

```
32 for Name in [Ramesh, Suraj, Priya]
    IF Name[0]='S':
        print(Name)
Ans. for Name in [„Ramesh”, „Suraj”, „Priya”]: if
    Name[0]=='S':
        print(Name)
```

Rewrite the following code in python after removing all syntax error(s). Underline each correction done in the code:

```
33 a=b=10
    c=a+b
    While c<=20:
        print(c,END="*")
        c+=10
```

```
Ans. a=b=10
    c=a+b
    while c<=20:
        print(c,end="*")
        c+=10
```

Choose the correct possible answer(s)

```
34 a = random.randint(1,5)
    b = random.randint(1,3)
    c = random.randint(2,6)
    print(a,b,c)
    (i) 2 1 3 (ii) 4 4 4 (iii) 3 2 1 (iv) 5 3 5
```

Ans. (i) (iv)

35 What is type conversion in Python? What are different types of conversion? Illustrate with example.

Type conversion refers to conversion of one data type to another data type for e.g. string is converted to int. There are 2 types of conversion:

1) **Implicit:** in this of conversion, it is automatically done by the interpreter without user intervention.

Example:

```
Ans. Num = [10,20,30]
    print(type(Num[1]))          # int
    Num[1] = Num[1] + 4.5 # it will automatically convert to float
    Print(type(Num[1]))          # float
```

2) **Explicit:** in this type of conversion, user will convert any type of value to its desired type. For example string to int.

Example:

```
num = int(input(„Enter number „))
#in the above code input of string type will be converted explicitly
in int.
```

Fill in the blanks to execute infinite loop:

```
36 while _____:
    print(„spinning“)
```

Ans. **while True:**
 print("spinning")

37 Write a program to enter any number and check it is divisible by 7 or not

Ans. `num = int(input('Enter any number '))
if num % 7 == 0:
 print('Divisible by 7')
else:
 print('Not divisible by 7')`

Fill in the blanks to execute loop from 10 to 100 and 10 to 1

(i)
for i in range(____):
 print(i)

38

(ii)
for i in range(____):
 print(i)

Ans. **(i)**
for i in range(10,101):
 print(i)
(ii)
for i in range(10,0,-1):
 print(i)

What will be the output if entered number (n) is 10 and 11

i=2
while i<n:
 if num % i==0:
 break
 print(i)
 i=i+1
else:
 print("done")

39

If n is 10 then when program control enter in loop the if condition will be satisfied and break will execute cause loop to terminate. The else part of while will also be not executed because loop

Ans. **terminated by break. (NO OUTPUT)**

If n is 11 it will print 2 to 10 and then it will execute else part of while loop and print „done“ because loop terminate normally without break

What will be the difference in output

(i)
for i in range(1,10):
 if i % 4 == 0:
 break
 print(i)

40

(ii)
for i in range(1,10):
 if i % 4 == 0:

```

        continue
    print(i)

```

```

(i)
1
2
3
(ii)
1
2
3
5
6
7
9
10

```

Ans.

What possible outputs(s) are expected to be displayed on screen at the time of execution of the program from the following code? Also specify the maximum values that can be assigned to each of the variables FROM and TO.

```

import random
AR=[20,30,40,50,60,70];
FROM=random.randint(1,3)
TO=random.randint(2,4)
for K in range(FROM,TO+1):
    print (AR[K],end="#")

```

41

```

(i) 10#40#70#           (ii) 30#40#50#
(iii) 50#60#70#         (iv) 40#50#70#

```

Maximum Value of FROM = 3

Ans. Maximum Value of TO = 4

Output : (ii)

What possible outputs(s) are expected to be displayed on screen at the time of execution of the program from the following code? Also specify the minimum and maximum value that can be assigned to the variable PICKER.

```

import random
PICKER=random.randint(0,3)
COLORS=["BLUE","PINK","GREEN","RED"]
for I in COLORS:
    for J in range(1,PICKER):
        print(I,end="")
    print()

```

42

```

(i)
BLUE
PINK
GREEN
RED
(ii)
BLUE
BLUEPINK
BLUEPINKGREEN
BLUEPINKGREENRED
(iii)
PINK
PINKGREEN
PINKGREENRED
(iv)
BLUEBLUE
PINKPINK
GREENGREEN
REDRED

```

Minimum Value of PICKER = 0

Ans. Maximum Value of PICKER = 3

Output: (i) and (iv)

43 What are the correct ways to generate numbers from 0 to 20

range(20) (ii) range(0,21) (iii) range(21) (iv) range(0,20)

Ans. **(ii) And (iii)**

Which is the correct form of declaration of dictionary?

- 44 (i) Day={1:"monday",2:"tuesday",3:"wednesday"}
 (ii) Day=(1;"monday",2;"tuesday",3;"wednesday")
 (iii) Day=[1:"monday",2:"tuesday",3:"wednesday"]
 (iv) Day={1"monday",2"tuesday",3"wednesday"}

Ans. **(i)**

Choose the correct declaration from the following code:

- 45 Info = ({„roll”:[1,2,3],„name”:[„amit”,„sumit”,„rohit”]})
 List (ii) Dictionary (iii) String (iv) Tuple

Ans. **(iv) Tuple**

Which is the valid dictionary declaration?

- 46 i) d1={1:'January',2='February',3:'March'}
 ii) d2=(1:'January',2:'February',3:'March')
 iii) d3={1:'January',2:'February',3:'March'}
 iv) d4={1:January,2:February,3:March}

Ans. **(iii)**

What is/are not true about Python"s Dictionary?

- 47 (i) Dictionaries are mutable
 (ii) Dictionary items can be accessed by their index position
 (iii) No two keys of dictionary can be same
 (iv) Dictionary keys must be of String data type

Ans. **(ii) and (iv)**

48 x="abAbcAba"
 for w in x:
 if w=="a":
 print("*")
 else:
 print(w)

Ans. *
 b
 A
 b
 c
 A
 b
 *

Convert the following „for” loop using „while” loop

49 for k in range (10,20,5):
 print(k)

Ans. **k = 10**
 while k<=20:
 print(k)
 k+=5

Give Output

50 colors=["violet", "indigo", "blue", "green", "yellow", "orange", "red"]
 del colors[4]

```

colors.remove("blue")
p=colors.pop(3)
print(p, colors)

```

Ans. **orange** ['violet', 'indigo', 'green', 'red']

Output of following code:

```

A=10
B=15
S=0
while A<=B:
51     S = A + B
        A = A + 10
        B = B + 10
        if A>=40:
            A = A + 100
print(S)

```

Ans. **65**

Output of the following code:

```

X = 17
if X>=17:
52     X+=10
else:
    X-=10
print(X)

```

Ans. **27**

How many times loop will execute:

```

P=5
53 Q=35
while P<=Q:
    P+=6

```

Ans. **6 times**

Find and write the output of the following python code:

```

Msg="CompuTer"
Msg1=''
for i in range(0, len(Msg)):
    if Msg[i].isupper():
54     Msg1=Msg1+Msg[i].lower()
    elif i%2==0:
        Msg1=Msg1+'*'
    else:
        Msg1=Msg1+Msg[i].upper()
print(Msg1)

```

Ans. **cO*P*t*R**

```

A=10
B=10
55 print( A == B)           = ?
    print(id(A) == id(B))  = ?
    print(A is B)          = ?

```

True
Ans. True
True